THE ELIZABETH-CITY STAR
AND
North-Carolina Eastern Intelligencer.

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TERMS.

☞ *No paper discontinued till directions to that effect are given, and arrearages paid, but at the option of the Editor.*

☞ *Advertisements of no more length than breadth, neatly inserted three times for a dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance; longer ones in the same proportion.*

☞ *Advertisements will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly, unless otherwise marked by the writers. No advertisement will be inserted for less than one dollar.*

☞ *Persons at a distance must accompany their advertisements with the money, or they will not be inserted.*

☞ *Letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid, or they will not be lifted.*

New and Cheap Store.

The Subscribers have the pleasure of informing their friends and the public, that they have taken that commodious Store, next door to Capt. Pickett's Tavern, where they have now opened and propose to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery Ware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c. &c.

which they will sell low, for cash or produce.

JAS. A. ARMISTEAD & Co.
Elizabeth-City, Dec. 23 *Tf*

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE

We have received an assortment of Ladies and Misses Morocco and Seal skin SHOES.
Jan. 6.

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

The Subscriber has now on hand an extensive and general assortment of Dry Goods, and a complete assortment of Groceries, viz.
Flour, Rum, Brandy, Whiskey, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Raisins, Cheese, Chocolate, Tobacco, Salt, &c. &c.

ALSO,

100 bbls. Newark Cider,
50 do. Apples,
And a choice lot of Westphalia HAMS,

Just received a few boxes of excellent leather SHOES, mens, womens and boys &c.

Mathew Cluff.
Elizabeth-City, Jan. 20.

JUST RECEIVED

By the schr. New Sophronia, from Grenada

19 puncheons Rum,
25 do. molasses, prime quality.

Also, by Schr. Gen. Warren, Vinal, from Boston, and sloop Mary, Simmons, from Providence, R. I.

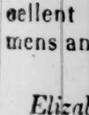
25 bbls. N. E. Rum,
500 bushels Irish Potatoes,
10 bbls. Onions,

ALSO, AFLOAT,

1500 bushels Cadiz Salt,
Rice, Molasses, Coffee and Sugar. *For Sale by*

A. Fobes, jun.
Fobesville, Jan. 20.

Property for Sale.



The Subscriber is desirous of selling his property in the town of Nixonton, consisting of a Dwelling House, Store, and every necessary out house for the accommodation of a family. His price is moderate, and the terms of payment will no doubt be satisfactory. Apply to Constant C. Green or

R. H. RAMSAY.
Nixonton, Feb. 10 *Bt*

Cheap Coffee.

The subscriber has just received from Havana 4000 pounds of coffee which he offers for sale on reasonable terms for Cash.

SAMUEL PEDRICK.
Elizabeth-City, Feb. 3.

W. BECKWITH

Has removed to Elizabeth-City, with the view to resume the Law Practice; he will attend the Courts of this and the adjoining counties, and expects to give his attention exclusively to his professional duties.
Elizabeth-City, Feb. 24. *Tf*

Fresh Garden Seed!

THE Subscriber has just received, a small assortment of

GARDEN SEED,

suitable for the season, which he can recommend to be good, as they are raised by an experienced horticulturist.

Jas. A. Armistead.
Elizabeth-City, Feb. 24. *Lt*

New and Fashionable
CLOTHING STORE.

Hartshorns & Pickett,
Merchant Tailors,

Have taken the store opposite Mr. Fearing's Grocery, where they intend to carry on the Tailoring Business in its various branches. Should clothes sold and made by them not fit, they can be returned and the money cheerfully refunded.

ON HAND,
An assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Trimmings.
Elizabeth-City, Feb. 24. *Tf*

Lamp Oil.

Just received and for sale, winter strained Lamp Oil, very superior quality.

RICHARD WYATT.
Elizabeth-City, Feb. 24. *Tf*

I wish to sell

300 barrels Tar, and 30 or 40,000 R. O. hhd. Staves, delivered at Newby's Bridge, Perquiman's County. Molasses, coffee and sugar will be taken in payment.

RICHARD WYATT.
February 24. *Tf*

Reduced Prices!

William Lyon, Tailor,

Takes this method to inform the public that he will in future execute work at the following *reduced prices*:

Making Frock and Dress Coats	$5 00
" *Short Cloth do.*	4 00
" *Summer or Homespun do.*	3 00

Pantaloons, Vests, &c. in proportion. And he assures his friends that he will use every exertion to give satisfaction.
Elizabeth-City, Feb. 24. *Tf*

Doubloons & Gold.

The highest premium will be given at COHEN'S OFFICE, NORFOLK, for DOUBLOONS—also for AMERICAN, BRITISH, FRENCH, and PORTUGUESE GOLD.

Orders are received at COHEN'S OFFICE for TICKETS and SHARES in any of the Lotteries, and every information given *gratis*. DRAFTS on any of the NORTHERN CITIES can always be had in sums to suit purchasers, and most kinds of foreign *Bank Bills* exchanged on the most favorable terms.
Feb. 17. *Et*

LOST

Lately by the Subscriber, a note against Mr. Alpheus Fobes, jr. for 358,750 shingles, dated at or about the 19th July, 1826, and payable in October and November last, with a credit on the back of 30 dollars. I forewarn all persons from purchasing or receiving said note, and will give a liberal reward to any person who will return it to me.

THOS. W. THOMPSON.
Elizabeth-City, Feb. 17 *Bt*

NOTICE.

Mrs. Albertson takes this method to inform the public, that she has opened the House (formerly the City Hotel in Elizabeth-City) as a House of

Private Entertainment and Boarding House,

where genteel travellers and their horses can be accommodated, and a few boarders by the month or year. She will also receive a few Children, students at the Academy, as boarders, if offered.
Elizabeth-City, Sept. 9.

Fresh Garden Seed

Just received and for sale by
WM. D. GORDAN, Agent.
Elizabeth-City, Feb. 3.

SALT.

400 Bushels Liverpool coarse Salt. For sale by

Wright & Williams
Elizabeth-City, Feb. 3.

JUST RECEIVED

Per Schooner Enterprize Carr,

1400 Bushels coarse Salt,

and by Schooner Polly Rider, Dunlap, from Martinique,

30 Hogsheads of prime retailing Molasses,

Also by Schooner Debenture from Charleston,

800 Bushels Liverpool Salt,
10 bbls. Apple Brandy,
10 do. Whiskey,
6 do. Rum,
Bags of Coffee,
Barrels of Sugar,
Hogsheads of Molasses,
5 boxes Shoes, (assorted,)
Cogniac Brandy,
Half barrels of Sounds,
For sale by

A. Fobes, jun.

Wanted to Purchase

Or to hire for the year, a middle aged negro Woman without children, who can Cook, Wash and Iron; for which a liberal price will be given. Enquire at this Office.
January 20.

MASONIC.

Eastern Lodge meets in Elizabeth-City the first and third Mondays in every month, and the Harmony Chapter meets the second and fourth Mondays.

Farmer's Repository.

Characteristics of flemish Husbandry.

To make a farm resemble a garden as nearly as possible, was their principal idea of husbandry. Such an excellent principle, at first setting out, led them, of course, to undertake the culture of small estates only, which they kept free from weeds, continually turning the ground, and manuring it plentifully and judiciously. Having thus brought the soil to a just degree of cleanliness, health and sweetness, they ventured chiefly upon the culture of the more delicate grasses, as the surest means of acquiring wealth in husbandry, upon a small scale, without the expense of keeping many draught horses or servants. After a few years experience, they soon found that ten acres of the best vegetables for feeding cattle, properly cultivated, would maintain a larger stock of grazing animals, than forty acres of common farm grass: and the vegetables they chiefly cultivated for this purpose were, lucerne, saintfoin, trefoils of most denominations, sweet fenu-greek, (*Trigonella,*) buck & cow wheat, (*Melampyrum pratense,*) field turnips and spurry, (*Spergula,*) by them called marian-grass.

The political secret of Flemish husbandry was, the letting farms on improvement. Add to this, they discovered eight or ten new sorts of manures.—They were the first among the moderns who ploughed in living crops, for the sake of fertilizing the earth, and confined their sheep at night in large sheds built on purpose, whose floor was covered with sand, or earth, &c. which the shepherd carted away every morning to the compost dung hill. Such was the chief mystery of the Flemish husbandry.

Urine cisterns are formed in the fields, to receive purchased liquid manure; but for that made in the farm yard, generally in the yard, or under the stables. In the latter case, the urine is conducted from each stall to a common grating, through which it descends into the vault; from thence it is taken up by a pump. In the best regulated farmeries, there is a partition in the cistern, with a valve to admit the contents of the first space into the second, to be preserved there free, from the more recent acquisition, age adding considerably to its efficacy. This species of manure is relied on beyond any other, upon all the light soils throughout Flanders, and even upon the strong lands, (originally so rich as to preclude the necessity of manure,) is now coming into great esteem, being considered applicable to most crops and to all the varieties of soil.

Fallows, according to Sir John Sinclair, are in a great measure abolished, even on strong land; by means of which, produce is increased, and the expense of cultivation on the crops raised in the course of a rotation, necessarily diminished: and by the great profit they derive from their flax and rape, or colsat, they can afford to sell all their crops of grain at a lower rate. Notwithstanding this assertion of Sir John, it will be found that a fallow enters into the rotation on all the clayey soils of Flanders.

Flax is cultivated with the utmost care. The field intended for this crop, after two or three ploughings and harrowings, is again ploughed, commencing in the centre and ploughed round and round to the circumference, so as to leave it without any furrow. The heavy roller is drawn across the ploughing by three horses; the liquid manure is then spread equally over the entire surface, and when well harrowed in, by eight or nine strokes of the harrow, the seed is sown, which is also harrowed in by a light harrow with wooden pins, of less than three inches; and the surface, to conclude the operation, is again carefully rolled.

Nothing can exceed the smoothness and cultivated appearance of fields thus accurately prepared.

The manure universally used for the flax crop, demands particular notice. It is termed lipuid manure, and consists of the urine of cattle in which rape cake has been dissolved, and in which the *vidanges* conveyed from the privies of the adjoining towns and villages, have also been blended. This manure is gradually collected in subterraneous vaults of brick work, at the verge of the farm next to the main road. Those receptacles are generally forty feet long by fourteen wide, and seven or eight feet deep; and in some cases are contrived with the crown of the arch so much below the surface of the ground, as to admit the plough to work over it. An aperture is left in the side, through which the manure is received from the cart by means of a shoot or trough, and at one end an opening is left to bring it up again, by means of a temporary pump which delivers it either into carts or tonneaus.

The liquid is carried to the field in sheets or barrels, according to the distance. Where the cart plies, the manure is carried in a great sheet called a *voile*, closed at the corners by running strings, and secured to the four uprights of the carts; two men standing one on each side of the cart, scatter it with hollow shovels upon the rolled ground: or where the tonneaus are made use of, each is carried by two men with poles, and set down at equal intervals across the field, in the line of the rolling.

There are two sets of vessels, which enable the men who deposit the loaded ones, to bring back the others empty.—One man to each vessel, with a scoop, or rather a kind of bowl with a long handle, spreads the manure so as to cover a certain space; and thus by preserving the intervals correctly, they can precisely gauge the quantity for a given extent of surface. For the flax crop they are profuse, and of this liquid mixture, in this part of the country, they usually allow at the rate of 2480 gallons, beer measure, to the English acre.

With culinary vegetables the Flemish markets are abundantly supplied. Most of these are grown by the small farmers, and are of excellent quality. To every cottage in Flanders a garden of some description is attached; and according to the means, the leisure, and the skill of the possessor, is rendered more or less productive. The general principles of management with all are, frequent digging, careful weeding, ample manuring, and immediate succession. The rotation depends on circumstances. The chief vegetables in common use are parsnip, carrot, turnip, scorzonera, savoy, jettechou, cabbage, (Brussels sprouts,) onions, leeks, peas, beans, and all kinds of salading, with another vegetable called *feve haricot*, a large species of French bean, which has a place in the field or garden of almost every farmer; and being sliced down, pod and seed, is made a chief ingredient in all farm-house cookery.

The treatment of asparagus here, and generally in Flanders, differs considerably from our method: in forming their beds, they are not by any means particular as to very deep trenching, or a profusion of manure; nor, as they grow up, do they cover the beds with litter for the winter, nor fork and dress them in the spring; in the furrows they form a rich and mellow compost of earth and dung, with which, before winter sets in, they dress up their beds to the height of nearly eighteen inches from the level of their crowns, and without any further operation, (except supplying the furrows again for the ensuing year,) as soon as the buds appear, they cut them nine inches under the surface; by which means, having just reached the light, the whole of the stock is blanched and tender.

Every substance that constitutes, or is convertible to manure, is sought after with avidity, which accounts for the extreme cleanliness of the Flemish towns and pavements, hourly resorted to with brooms and barrows, as a source of profit. Even the chips which accumulate in the formation of wooden shoes worn by the peasantry, are made to constitute a part of the compost dung heap; and trees are frequently cultivated in barren lands, merely to remain till their deciduous leaves shall, in the course of time, have formed an artificial surface for the purpose of cultivation. The manures in general use are—

The farm-yard dung, which is a mixture of every matter that the farm-yard produces, formed into a compost, which consists of dung and litter from the stables, chaff, sweepings, straw, sludge, and rubbish, all collected in a hollow part of the yard, *so prepared as to prevent the juices from being wasted*; and the value of this, by the cart load of 1500 lbs. of Ghent, is estimated at five francs.

The dung of sheep, pigeons or poultry, by the cart load, five francs and a half.

Sweepings of streets and roads, same quantity, three francs.

Ashes of peat and wood mixed, same quantity, eight francs.

Privy manure and urine, same quantity, seven francs.

Lime, same quantity, twenty-four francs.

Rape cake, per hundred cakes, fifteen francs.

Gypsum, sea mud and the sediment of canals, have been all tried experimentally, and with fair results; but the two former have been merely tried; the latter is used successfully in the vicinity of Bruges.

Bone manure was altogether unknown in Flanders; but at the suggestion of Radcliff, is now under experiment in that country.—[*Encyc. Ag.*

Noah's Enquirer, states, that there is a lady at Rockaway, Long-Island, who was married at the age of 15 years—she is now 37 years old, and has had 16 fine children; 14 of them are now living, and the eldest child is but 16 years and 5 days younger than its mother.

A Charleston paper has been furnished with the following statement, shewing the great extent and importance of the trade carried on between the U. States and Havana, 130 American vessels; and 95 remained in port at the time of the Gallatin's sailing. The following vessels arrived at Havana during the year 1826:

Spanish vessels, -	59
Foreign do. - -	964

Of which 788 were from the United States, and 181 from other nations.

Extract of a letter received from an officer of the U. States Navy, attached to the West-India squadron:

"When Laborde first made his appearance off there, (Key West,) Porter sent him word that he would meet him with any one of his frigates single handed, but that he did not like to be mobbed."

FROM LIVERPOOL.

(FOURTEEN DAYS LATER)

By the ship Richmond, Captain Crabtree, arrived in Hampton Roads from Liverpool, in 37 days passage, Mr. Lyford has received Liverpool papers to the 17 h of January.

The most prominent item of intelligence by this arrival is the DEATH OF THE DUKE OF YORK, who paid the debt of nature on Friday evening the 5th of January, at 20 minutes past 9, at the house of the Duke of Rutland, aged 64. His remains were to be interred in the royal mausolem at Windsor, on the 20th of January, and preparations were making to pay the utmost possible respect to them.

Lord Wellington, it was understood, would succeed the Duke of York as Commander in Chief the Army.—[*Norfolk Herald.*

[*From the London Courier.*]

His Royal Highness was in his 64th year, being born on the 16 h of August, 1763. His style and titles were as follows: Prince Frederick, Duke of York and Albany, Earl of Ulster in Ireland, Bishop of Osnaburgh, a Field marshal, Commander-in-Chief of all the Land Forces, Colonel of the First Regiment of Foot Guards, Colonel in-Chief of the 60 h Regiment of Infantry, Officiating Grand Master of the Order of the Bath, High Steward of New Windsor, and Warden and Keeper of New Forest, Hampshire, Knight of the Garter, and of various foreign orders, &c. &c.

By the death of his Royal Highness, the succession to the Crown devolves upon his Royal Highness, the Duke of Clarence, who is now heir presumptive to the throne of these realms, and in the event of his decease without issue, his Majesty's royal niece, Alexandrina Victoria, daughter of the late Duke of Kent, will stand in that important relation to the Imperial Crown of England.

GREECE—IMPORTANT.—The following is extracted from the London Times:—"There is at length good ground for congratulating Europe on the adoption of a final and decisive measure on behalf of Greece by the three great powers of Great Britain, France and Russia. The Cabinets of London and St. Petersburg had, some time ago, transmitted their *ultimatum* to Turkey on this subject. The Court of the Thuileries has acceeded to the policy of its allies within the last fortnight, and resistance by Turkey to their joint demands is wholly out of the question. The point insisted on amounts to nothing less than a full recognition by the Porte of the absolute and entire independence of the Greek nation, which recognition is to be officially communicated to the parties requiring it by a given day; failing which the ambassadors of the allied Christian Courts are, on that same day, simultaneously to quit Constantinople. Consuls were, at the expiration of the *ultimatum*, to be sent to Greece from England, France and Russia."

Of the affairs in the Peninsula the following extracts furnish the latest intelligence:

LONDON, Jan. 15.

People in the City look with much anxiety to the movements of the Spanish army towards Portugal, and infer from the fact of Ferdinand having suddenly received the means of equipping it, that there is some powerful supporter behind the curtain.

The relations with America, too, are objects of solicitude; and the orders understood to have been given to despatch five sail of the line and three frigates to the West Indies, have added to rather than decreased this feeling.

The Spanish army of observation, on the Portuguese frontiers, is to be limited, it is said, to 6,000 men, and some doubts are entertained whether even that number can be supplied in the present state of Ferdinand's military force.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

Liverpool, Jan. 12.

The Memorial Bordielas announces, from an official despatch arrived at Zamora on the 23d of December, that on the 20th at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the fortress of Almedia, the most important place in Portugal, had surrendered to the Portuguese Royalists. The garrison, 1,000 strong, proclaimed the Infant Don Miguel, King, swearing to maintain his title to the death. The same letter states, that the fermentation in the country, the hatred of the Constitution, and of the English, acquired more and more consistency every day. A Regency to act for Don Miguel had been established at Lamego, the marquis of Chaves, President. The same paper remarks, that wise men in England have already began to reflect upon the consequences of such an enterprize. It begins to be believed that the British Cabinet will exert itself to obtain from King Ferdinand such concessions, as may enable England, without disgrace, to modify her pretensions.

Mr. Lamb, the English agent, still continues to reside at Madrid, and there were rumors from the frontiers, of the likelihood of an arrangement between Spain and England. Four regiments of the Spanish troops had, it is said, left Madrid on the 26th of December, for the purpose of protecting Spain from aggression, and of disarming the rebels which may enter her territory. They are commanded by Rodil, who so bravely defended Callao, in South-America.

Lord Cochrane—They write from Marseilles, Jan. 1st:—"Lord Cochrane has returned to this city, which he leaves about the end of the week, to go directly to Greece. He is full of hope; and has received letters from England, which are to his entire satisfaction."

The Sicilies—The departure of the Austrian troops, hitherto stationed in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, is said to be now resolved on.

American Venison—Such is the regularity and speed of the packets from the U States, arriving at this port, (Liverpool,) that American venison is now no unusual dish at the tables of many of our townsmen.

We have been obligingly favoured by a friend, (says the Norfolk Beacon,) with the following extract of a letter received from an American lady, now in South-America, dated

CARACCAS, Jan 21, 1827.

"We have good news to write you. Gen. Bolivar has arrived here, and has restored peace and tranquillity among the people, who were on the point of making war. He arrived at Caraccas at two o'clock in the afternoon of the 10th January, 1827—a day which we shall remember as long as we live. He was received with all the gratitude and splendor the country could afford. *Mr.* Idler, from Philadelphia, in a fine open carriage went out to bring him in. He was escorted by all the military, and with several civic arches erected for him to pass under; we had a good view of him as he passed along; he is a small, spare man, of a pleasing countenance, and rode in the open carriage with his hat in his hand, waving it to the people in the streets, which were crowded."

From the Raleigh Register.

MILITIA.

A board of officers was recently held at Washington City, (at which Gen. Winfield Scott presided, and of which Gen. R. Daniel of this city, was a member,) of whom it was required by the Secretary of War to make a report on the organization of the militia, stating the deficiencies of the existing organization, and recommending such remedies as, in their judgment, will render our militia as skilful and effective, as it is brave and patriotic.

We have just been favoured with a copy of this valuable report, with the voluminous documents appended to it, and but for the pressure of the debates and proceedings of our Legislature, we should at once publish a copy of the report. All we can at present do, is to state some of its outlines, with a promise to insert the report itself, as soon as we can find room for it.

The defects of the present system are stated to be the excess of numbers, which the act of 1792, holds to service; the ordinary musters are deemed to be useless, or worse than useless, from the want of a proper system of instruction; but a small portion of the militia is at present armed, and according to the present appropriations made by Congress for the purpose, it would require a period of 75 years to arm the whole body; the want of instruction in discipline, &c. &c.

The remedies proposed for these defects are: a new enrollment and organization of the militia, and a plan for Camps of Instruction. A proper system of instruction is in preparation; the full age of 21 has been assumed by the Board as the best period for the commencement of service in the ranks of the militia, deeming it unnecessary, in the time of peace, for the government to interfere with the ordinary controul of parents, guardians and masters over minors; and they believe it will not be necessary for raising a militia force of 400,000 men for the Union, (which they deem sufficient,) to enroll men beyond the ages of 29 or 30. Camps of Instruction are recommended for the officers, from a belief that the tactical experience obtained by them, would be imparted to the ranks in such trainings or musters as the several States shall prescribe; the maxim that "good officers make good soldiers, having the support of universal experience. These camps to be held in each division of the militia, to continue for ten successive days in every year, under the command of the senior officer of the division. Proper instructors of each camp to be employed and paid by the government of the U. States. The Secretary of war, on application of the executives of the several States, to provide competent instructors, by selections from officers of the army, &c. It is proposed also, that the genral government shall pay every officer at the rate of $1 50 or $1 25 per day, while encamped, besides 5 cents a mile for travelling. Proper musicians are also to be provided and paid. The whole annual expense to the Union, it is estimated will be from $200.000 to $300,000 per annum, a small sum, in our opinion, for the accomplishment of so desirable an object.

U. STATES' SUPREME COURT.

MONDAY, Feb. 19, 1827.

Ogden vs. *Saunders*—In this case, involving the constitutionality of a law of the State of New-York, under the operation of which, the plaintiff in error claimed to be discharged from the obligation of the contract upon which the suit was instituted, the opinions of the Judges were delivered *seriatim*. The question decided was, whether such a law operating to discharge the liability of a party contracting subsequently to the date of the law, the contract being made within the State, and to be executed within it, was within the clause of the Constitution, which prohibits States from passing any law impairing the obligation of contracts.

Mr. Justice Trimble, Mr. Justice Thompson, Mr. Justice Johnson, and Mr. Justice Washington, delivered their opinions at length, in favour of the validity of such discharge, under the circumstances stated. Mr. Chief Justice Marshall, delivered an opinion dissenting from that of a majority of the court, in which Mr Justice Story and Mr. Justice Duvall concurred.

The National Journal, alluding to the above case, makes the following remarks:

"The important question as to the constitutional power of the several States, to pass laws discharging debtors from their contracts, whether insolvent laws or bankrupt laws, when such contracts are made subsequently to the date of such laws, and to be executed in the States where the law exists, was yesterday decided by the Supreme Court. The great diversity of opinion which pervaded on this point, the extent of the interests involved in the question, whether we regard the individuals whose welfare depended on it, or the States whose political power was questioned, and the great ability displayed in the argument, have excited deep anxiety as to the result. The opinions which were pronounced, were in every respect worthy of the Court and of the question. When such powerful minds, applying themselves to the investigation of a subject, arrive at different results, and illustrate their respective views by arguments which it would be difficult to answer in a satisfactory manner, we are led to believe that the question is one of great difficulty and great doubt. Under such circumstances we cannot but express our perfect satisfaction with the result. We cannot but think that acts of State Legislatures, so numerous, passed under such various circumstances, and involving so many interests, should not be condemned as unconstitutional and void, when any substantial doubt exists as to their validity. The circumstance that the Court was heretofore equally divided, and that the question is now decided by a majority of one, would induce us to concur most heartily in the judgment as pronounced.

Progress of Florida—In 1821, when the U. States received the possession of this Territory, with the exception of Pensacola and St. Augustine, it was a total wilderness. There were a few families settled on Escambia River and Bay, who received their supplies from this place. But all the country between the extremes of the Territory was unexplored and unknown. In 1823 about 60 bales of cotton were made on the Appalachicola River. In 1826 it is computed that 10,000 bales of cotton, upland and sea island, were made in Florida for market, besides several large crops of sugar—the number of souls probably exceeds 25,000. Sugar is beginning to receive the exclusive attention of many of our best planters, and in a few years will probably constitute our chief article of export. When the good lands shall be principally devoted to this crop, the U. States may be bountifully supplied with sugar, without dependence on foreign countries.

[*Pensacola Gazette.*

SELECTED FOR THE STAR.

A Passionate Father's Remorse.

"About three years after I had succeeded to the titles and possessions of my forefathers, I became the husband of the lady Jane N—e, and I thought myself truly happy. Two years passed away, and every day endeared my sweet wife to my heart, but I was not quite happy. We had no child: I had but one wish; one blessing seemed alone denied—the birth of a son. My thoughts in all their wanderings, reverted to one hope—the birth of a son, an heir to the name, the rank, the estates of my family. When I knelt before God, I forgot to pray that he would teach me what to pray for; I did not intreat that his wisdom would direct me how to use what his goodness gave. No, I prayed as for my life, I prayed without ceasing, but I chose the blessing: I prayed for a son. My prayers were at last granted; a son was born to us—a beautiful healthy boy. I thought myself perfectly happy. My delight was more than ever to live in the pleasant retirement of my own home, so that year after year passed away, and only settled me down more entirely in the habits of domestic life. My boy grew up to be a tall and healthy lad; his intellect was far beyond his years; and I loved to make him my companion, as much from the charming freshness of his thoughts, as from the warmth of my attachment towards the child. I learned to wonder at the satisfaction I once felt in mere worldly society, as I studied the character of my son. He was not without the faults which all children possess, which are rooted deep in human nature, but in all his faults, in his deceit, (and what child is not taught deceit by his own heart?) there was a charming awkwardness, an absence of all worldly trick, which appears then very new to me. I used all my efforts to prevent vice from becoming habitual to him; I strove to teach him the government of himself, by referring not only every action, but every thought, to one high and holy principle of thinking and acting to God—and I strove to build up consistent habits on the foundation of holy principle. I was so anxious about my son, that I did not dare to treat his faults with a foolish indulgence. I taught him to know that I could punish, and that I would be obeyed; yet he lived with me, I think, in all confidence of speech and action, and seemed never so happy as when he sat at my feet, and asked me, in the eagerness of his happy fancies, more questions than I could in truth answer. I cannot go on speaking thus of those joyous times which are gone forever. I will turn to a darker subject—to myself. While I gave up my time, my thoughts, my soul's best energies to my child, I neglected myself, the improvement of my own heart and its dispositions. This may seem strange and improbable to some. It may be imagined that the habits of strict virtue which I taught to my son would, in the teaching, have been learned by myself; and that, in the search after sound wisdom for him, I must have turned up as it were many treasures needed by myself. It would be so in most instances perchance; it was not so in mine. The glory of God had not been my first wish when I prayed for a son. I had imposed upon myself, in thinking that I acted, in the education of my child upon that sacred principle. It was honor among men that I looked for. I had sought to make my son every thing that was excellent, but I had not sought to make *myself* fit for the work I undertook. My own natural faults had been suffered by me to grow almost unchecked, while I had been watchful over the heart of my child. Above all the natural infirmity of my character—anger, violent, outrageous anger, was at times the master, the tyrant of my soul. Too frequently had I corrected my child, for the fault which he inherited from me; but how had I done so?—when passionately angry myself, I had punished my boy for want of temper. Could it be expected that Maurice would profit by my instructions, when my example too often belied my words?—but I will pass on to my guilt.

The Countess, my mother, had given to Maurice a beautiful Arabian horse. I loved to encourage the boy in all manly exercises. While a mere child he rode with a grace I have seldom seen surpassed by the best horsemen. How nobly would he bear himself, as side by side, on our fleet horses, we flew over the open country! Often, often do I behold in memory his clear sparkling eyes glancing with intelligence! his fair brow contracted with that slight and peculiar frown which gives assurance that the mind shares in the smile of the lips. Often do I see before me the pure glow flooding over his cheek, the waves of bright hair floating away from his shoulders, as he galloped full in the face of the fine free wind. My boy loved his Araby courser, as all noble spirited boys love a favorite horse. He loved to dress, and to feed, and to caress the beautiful creature; and Selim knew his small gentle hand, and would arch his sleek and shivering neck when the boy drew nigh, and turn his dark lustrous eye with a look like that of pleased recognition, full on his master when he spoke.

My child was about eleven years old at the time I must now speak of. He usually passed many hours of the morning in the library with me. It was on the 17th of June, a lovely spring morning; Maurice had been very restless and inattentive to his books. The sunbeams dazzled his eyes, and the fresh wind fluttered among the pages before him. The boy removed his books, and sat down at a table far from the open window. I turned round, an hour after, from a volume which had abstracted all my thoughts. The weather was very hot and the poor child had fallen fast asleep. He started up at once when I spoke. I asked him if he could say his lesson? He replied "Yes," and brought the book instantly, but he scarcely knew a word, and he seemed careless and even indifferent.—I blamed him, and he replied petulantly. I had given back the book to him, when a servant entered, and told me that a person was waiting my presence below. I desired the boy, somewhat with an angry tone, not to stir from the room till I returned, and then to let me hear him say his lesson perfectly. He promised this to obey me. There is a small closet opening from the library, the window of this closet overlooks the stable. Probably the dear child obeyed me in learning perfectly his lesson; but I was detained long, and he went to the closet in which I had allowed him to keep the books belonging to himself. A bow and arrows which I had lately given him, were there; perhaps the boy could not resist looking on them; they were lying on the floor when I entered afterwards. From that closet Maurice heard the sound of a whip—he heard quick and brutal strokes falling heavily. Springing up, he ran to the window; beneath, he saw one of the grooms beating, with savage cruelty, his beautiful and favorite little Courser.—The animal seemed almost maddened with the blows; and the child called out loudly to bid the man desist. At first the groom scarcely heeded him, and then smiling coldly at the indignant boy, told him that the beating was necessary, and that so young a gentleman could not understand how a horse should be managed. In vain did my child command the brutal fellow to stop. The man pretended not to hear him, and led the spirited creature away farther from beneath the window. Instantly the boy rushed from the room, and in a few moments was in the yard below. I entered the library shortly after my son had left it. The person who had detained me brought news which had much disconcerted, nay displeased me.

I was in a very ill humor when I returned to the room where I had left Maurice; I looked vainly for him, and was very angry to perceive that my request had been disobeyed. The closet door was open; I sought him there.—While I wondered at his absence, I heard his voice loud in anger. For some moments I gazed from the window in silence. Beneath stood the boy, holding with one hand the reins of his Courser, who trembled all over, his fine coat and slender legs reeking and streaming with sweat: in his other hand there was a horse-whip, with which the enraged boy was lashing the brutal groom. In a voice of loud anger I called out. The child looked up; and the man, who had before stood with his arms folded, and a smile of calm insolence on his face, now spoke with pretended mildness, more provoking to the child, but which then convinced me that Maurice was in fault. He spoke, but I silenced him, and commanded him to come up to me instantly. He came instantly, and stood before me yet panting with emotion, his face all flushed, and his eyes sparkling with passion. Again he would have spoken, but I would not hear. 'Tell me, sir,' I cried; 'Answer me one question; are you right or wrong?' 'Right,' the boy replied proudly. He argued with me—my fury burst out.—Alas, I knew not what I did! but I snatched the whip from his hand—I raised the heavy handle—I meant not to strike *where* I did. The blow fell with horrid force on his fair head. There was iron on the handle. My child, my only son, dropped lifeless at my feet. Ere he fell I was deadly cold, and the murderous weapon had dropped away from my hand. Stiffened with horror, I stood over him speechless, and rooted awhile to the spot. At last the yells of my despair brought others to me—the wretched groom was the first who came. I said no more, but fell in a fit beside the murdered child.

(To be continued.)

Elizabeth-City:

Saturday, March 3, 1827

A negro man the property of Mr. Wm. G. Sawyer, of Camden county, but was hired the present year by Mr. Wm. Charles, of this county, was found dead in a ditch by the road side, on Wednesday last. A jury was called to examine the body, and agree that he was taken with a fit while walking the road and fell into the ditch, and being alone, he drowned. It appears he was subject to this disease.

Further news from England has been received at Norfolk by the ship Tally Ho, and though the dates are no later than those published by us to-day, are nevertheless interesting. We have no room for extracts this week.

In the obituary of Mrs. Mary Whedbee, recorded in the Star of the 17th ult. an error occurred in her age—it should be 62, instead of 42.

ECLIPSE—We mention, says the American Farmer, for the information of the breeders of blooded horses, that Eclipse will stand the ensuing season in the vicinity of Brunswick county, upon the border of N. Carolina. This situation has been selected as most central, and with the view of accommodating the many gentlemen in Virginia, North and South-Carolina, owning mares of the Sir Archy stock.

Methodist Conference

The Virginia Annual Conference commenced its session in Petersburg on the 15th, and ended on the 22d ult. Three Bishops were present, viz: Bishop McKendree, Bishop Roberts, and Bishop Soule; upwards of seventy travelling Preachers also attended, and many visitors. During the sitting of Conference, there was preaching in the methodist church three times a day, and on the Sabbath, all the churches were occupied, and filled with attentive congregations. On the last day of Conference, the following appointments were made:

JAMES RIVER DISTRICT.—*Lewis Skidmore, Presiding Elder:* Shockœ Hill, Richmond, G. W. Charlton; Old Town, Richmond, Wm. Hammett; Williamsburg, Wm. *M'Clung*; Gloucester, Rufus Ledbetter; Hanover, Robert, Wilkerson, ——— Peyton; Culpeper, O. B. Sykes, H. Speck; Columbia, Jesse Lee, John Watson; Charlottesville, *Moses* Brock, Richard D. *Meriwether*; Amherst, Wm. Starr.

MEHERRIN DISTRICT.—*H. G. Leigh, P. E.* Lynchburg, Dozier Leach; Petersburg, Wm. A. Smith; Bedford, Joshua Lee, John A. *Miller*, John Early; Buckingham, Jas. Read, T. R. Brame; Greensville, Wm. Lee, R. Miner; *Mecklinburg*, P. Anderson, J. Smith; Brunswick, James M'Aden; Amelia, G. W. Nolly; Chesterfield, S. D. Tomkins, C. P. Mowman.

NEUSE DISTRICT.—*Thomas Howard, P. E.:* Newbern, T. Crowder; Raleigh, B. T. Blake; Raleigh Circuit, G. W. Harper; Trent, Wm. Jones, John Carson; Topsail Inlet, Sam'l Harrell; Beaufort and Straits, E. Atkinson; Black River, William B. *Moss*; Haw River, Benton Field, Thos. Barnum; Tar River, J. W. Bell.

YADKIN DISTRICT.—*P. Daul, P. E.*: Greenville, James Donahay; Franklin, Henry Alley; Yadkin, G. Stephens; Salisbury, J. C. Ballew, Wm. Abington; Guilford, R. Wiley, T. *Mann*; Banister, —— Evans.

NORFOLK DISTRICT.—*H. Holmes, P. E.*: Norfolk, Joseph Carson; Portsmouth, Daniel Hall; Princess Ann, John Panabaker, B. Edge; Sussex, J. Curle, Wilson Barclift: *Murfreesborough*, W. J. Waller; Gates, Jas. Die, Isaac Soule; Suffolk and Surry, J. *Morrison*, B. Devany; Camden, Thomas Garrard; Edenton and Elizabeth, A. Harrell.

ROANOKE DISTRICT.—*Geo. E. Bain, P. E.*: Roanoke, C. Hooks, Wm. *M.* Schoolfield; Washington and Plymouth, John Kerr; Albemarle Sound, D. Roberts; Matamuskeet, Thomas Miller; Banks and Islands, R. P. Bailey; Neuse & Pamptico, S. Norman, J. D. Holstead.

American cloth has been carried from Maine to Quebec, and has been sold cheaper there than British cloth of the same quality.

Congressional Summary.

19TH CONGRESS...2ND SESSION.

[*From the National Journal.*]

MONDAY, Feb. 19.—In the Senate, on Saturday, the bill authorizing a subscription of stock, on the part of the United States in the Columbus and Sandusky Turnpike Company, was considered, and, as amended, ordered to a third reading. The bill to establish certain post offices and post roads, was read the third time and passed. The bill for the gradual improvement of the Navy of the U. States was read the third time and passed; Ayes 28—Noes 18. On motion of Mr. Smith, of S. Carolina, "the bill to provide for the trial of claims to lands in the States of Missouri, Louisiana, Alabama, and Mississippi, and in the Territories of Arkansas and Florida, in the cases therein specified," was taken up and considered. Some discussion arose in consequence of the motion of Mr. Dickerson to lay the bill on the table with a view to take up the Woollens bill. The motion being negatived, the provisions of the bill were discussed by Messrs. Smith, of S. Carolina, Reed and Kane.

In the House of Representatives, on Saturday, the Military Appropriation Bill was again taken up in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, when the clause moved by Mr. Vance as an amendment, making an appropriation for the Georgia Militia Claims, was agreed to. Some reductions were made in the army contingencies, and the appropriation for subsistence. The resolution offered by Mr. Saunders was again discussed by Mr. F. Johnson, who had not concluded his remarks, when the discussion was arrested by the Speaker.

TUESDAY, Feb. 20.—In the Senate, yesterday, on motion of Mr. *Dickerson*, the Woollens bill was taken up. Mr. *Berrien* moved to refer it to the Committee on Finance. After some discussion this motion was rejected, ayes 23, noes 24. Mr. *Benton* moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Manufactures, with instructions to amend it so as to make the duty on raw wool equal to the highest duty imposed on woollen cloth. This motion was discussed and rejected, ayes 23, noes 24. Mr. *Benton* moved to recommit the bill with instructions to amend it so as to prohibit the importation of foreign wool, after the 1st of January, 1828; lost, ayes 22, noes 25. Mr. *Reed* moved to recommit the bill for an inquiry and report whether the duties imposed be prohibitory: lost, ayes 22, noes 25. Other motions were made and rejected, when the bill was, on motion of Mr. *Dickerson*, postponed to, and made the special order of the day for to-morrow. Mr. *Rowan* presented resolutions of the Legislature of Kentucky, approbatory of the objects of the Colonization Society. The Senate resumed the bill providing for the trial of land claims in several States and Territories. Mr. *Johnson*, of La., moved an amendment; which was discussed at great length.

In the House of Representatives, the Military Appropriation bill was again discussed, and the amendments made in committee of the whole, were all concurred in. Mr. *F. Johnson* resumed his observation on the resolution of Mr. *Saunders*, and had not concluded when the Speaker arrested the discussion. The House took a recess from about 5 o'clock until 7. In the evening the House took up the bills establishing sundry post roads, and regulating the post office department, which were passed through committee, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21—In the Senate, yesterday, the consideration of the bill providing for the trial of land claims in the States of Missouri, Louisiana, Alabama and Mississippi, and in the territories of Arkansas and Florida, in the cases therein specified, was resumed, the motion of Mr. *Johnson*, of Kentucky, still pending. After considerable debate, the motion was carried. The bill after further discussion and amendment, was reported to the Senate.

In the House of Representatives, yesday, Mr. *F. Johnson* continued his remarks on the resolution of Mr. *Saunders*, but had not concluded when the discussion was again arrested by the *Speaker*. The House then took up the bill making appropriation for the military service, and the House was engaged the whole of the day, until nine o'clock in the evening, on the clause making an appropriation of $30,000 for surveys connected with the subject of Internal Improvement. The appropriation was ultimately agreed to by a vote of 101 to 67. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a 3d time to day.

THURSDAY, Feb. 22—In the Senate, the bill to amend the act regulating the Post Office Department, was read twice, and referred. Mr. *Johnson* called up the bill to regulate the intercourse between the U. States and G. Britain. The measure was opposed, as superceding the woollens bill, which was a special order, but was carried—ayes 26, noes 19. Mr. *Smith*, of Md offered a substitute for the bill reported from the committee of commerce, and supported the proposition at great length. Mr. *Silsbee* replied in a speech of about two hours, to Mr. *Smith*, and defended the views of the committee.

The House of Representatives, yesterday, passed the bill for the establishment of sundry post roads, and the bill making appropriation for the military service of the U. States. The House then went into committee of the whole, on the bill making appropriations for the service of the Navy, which, with some amendments moved by the Chairman of the committee of ways and means, was ordered to be engrossed and read a 3d time to-day.

FRIDAY, Feb. 23.—In the Senate, yesterday, the bill making appropriations for the military service of the U. States, for the year 1827, was twice read and referred. The consideration of the bill to regulate the intercourse between the U. States and the colonies of G. Britain was resumed, the motion of Mr. *Smith* of Md. to strike out the whole bill, after the enacting clause, and to substitute other provisions still pending. Mr. *Holmes* offered an amendment, which, after some discussion was rejected.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, the bill making appropriations for fortifications, severally passed through committee of the whole, and were reported, and ordered to be engrossed and read a 3d time. The bill making appropriations for the Navy, was passed.

SATURDAY, Feb. 24—In the Senate yesterday, the bill making appropriations for the Navy, was read twice, and referred to the committee on finance. The consideration of the bill for regulating the intercourse between the U. States and the British colonies, was resumed, the motion of Mr. *Smith* of Md. still pending. Mr. *Holmes* offered an amendment, the effect of which is to interdict the inland trade with Canada, which after some discussion was agreed to—Ayes 26.

The House of Representatives, went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, on bills making appropriations for the erection of barracks, store houses, &c. public buildings, and the library, all which bills were reported with amendments, ordered to be engrossed, and read a 3d time to-day. A Resolution was agreed to, to consider the expediency of purchasing the medals belonging to Gen. Washington, which have been advertised for public sale.

MONDAY, Feb. 26.—In the Senate, on Saturday, the report on French spoliations prior to the year 1800, was postponed and made the order of the day on to-morrow. The colonial trade bill was resumed, and the motion to strike out the whole but the enacting clause was carried—ayes 29, nays 19.

In the House of Representatives, on Saturday, the bills which had passed through committee on Friday, were read the 3d time and passed. The House went into committee of the whole, on the bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road, and after some discussion, the appropriation was reduced from $50,000 to $30,000, and as a substitute, was supported by all the friends of the bill, and a passage through the House was insured.

TUESDAY, Feb. 27—In the Senate yesterday, a bill for the adoption of a system of artillery, cavalry and infantry service, was reported, and a bill for the establishment of certain post offices and post roads, was, as amended, ordered to a 3d reading. The bill for the support of Government during the year 1827, was amended, and ordered to a 3d reading. A bill making appropriation for the military service of the U. States, during the year 1827, was taken up and amended. The bill for the payment of the Georgia militia, was rejected. In the House, the Cumberland Road bill passed, ayes 112, nays 62. Some able remarks were made on the British colonial bill, and at the evening session, the bill to provide for the settlement of claims under the Florida Treaty, was engrossed, and ordered to a 3d reading.

The Annapolis Republican states that the militia bill, which had passed the House of Delegates, repeals the existing militia laws of Maryland, and is designed as an entire substitute for them, except those regulating the Baltimore division of militia. The bill provides for the encampment of the commissioned officers for 4 days in each year, for the purpose of instruction, and the fines are appropriated to the payment of the officers for this tour of duty. The bill is before the Senate.

Selected Summary.

On the publication of the documents and testimony connected with the Report of the committee in the case of the Vice-President's appeal, Maj. VANDEVENTER, chief clerk in the War Department, was removed from office, and Maj. CHARLES J. NOURSE, was appointed his successor. [*National Journal.*

The jail of Mathews county, Va. was burnt on the night of the 22nd Feb. between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, it is believed by a negro woman who had been confined in a room on the ground floor, as a runaway, and who had made her escape on the same evening.

The Raleigh Register of the 16th inst. says:

The Supreme Court is expected to adjourn the latter part of the next week. The following persons have received licences since our last:

County Courts—John S. Guthrie, Chatham.

Superior Courts—John N. Bennett, Nash, Nathaniel W. Henry, Rockingham, and Benj. E. Person, Warren.

Election of Public Printer—On the 20th inst. the Election of Printer to the House of Representatives of the U. States, took place. The whole number of votes given was 182, 134 of which was in favour of Gales & Seaton, who were duly elected for 2 years.

The following is a list of the produce of one acre of Land in the township of Rawdon and district of Montreal, for the year 1826. 180 bushels of Potatoes—16 do. Indian Corn—10 do. Turnips—12 cart loads of Pumpkins.

The ship Arbella, of 404 tons register, was taken upon the Boston Marine Railway and coppered in 16 working hours, by Messrs. Robinson & Caswell.

Two members of the Legislatures of Virginia and Maryland were recently expelled from their seats, on the same day, on account of their being ministers of the gospel, who are disqualified by the constitutions of those states from being members. There were two votes only in each body opposed to their expulsion.

During the last year, the sale of lottery tickets in Rhode-Island exceeded the sum of one million, six hundred and sixty thousand, nine hundred dollars.

Prov. Pat.

MARRIED,

At the residence of Mr. A. Fobes, jr. near this town, on Thursday evening last, by Thomas Bell, Esq. Mr. ANSEL SNOW, to Miss MARY WILLIS, daughter of Mr. John Willis, of this county

On the same evening, by Thomas Bell, Esq. Mr. THOMAS CHAPEL to CHARLOTTE PALMER.

DIED,

In this town, on Wednesday night last, Mr. JOHN EMMERSON, of Portsmouth, Virginia, a ship carpenter.

At his residence in Currituck county, on Wednesday night last, Mr. SAMUEL WILLIAMS, aged about 40 years. He has left a wife and several children to mourn his loss.

It is with feelings of the most sincere regret, that we record the death of Col. JACOB HINDMAN, of the United States Army, who departed this life on Saturday night last, in the 38th year of his age. This gallant officer participated in a very great degree in the arduous duties and dangers of the campaigns on our northern frontier, during the late war, and contributed by his distinguished bravery, and military skill, to restore the glory of the American arms, which had been previously dimmed by repeated disasters.—*Baltimore paper*, Feb. 19.

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.

ARRIVED.

28th, Schr. Thankful Winslow, Baxter, from New York via Beaufort, with potatoes to A. Fobes, jr.

2d, Schr. Premium, Guage, from N. York, merchandize to the master.

1st, Schr. Dray, Studley, 18 days from St. Thomas via *Martinico*, molasses to B. Tisdale. Left at St. Thomas schrs. Alabama, Otis, to sail for Boston in 8 days; Langdon Cheves, Baker, for N. York in 8 days Capt. S. left several other American vessels discharging, but did not learn their names.

DEPARTED.

1st, Schr. Thankful Winslow Baker, for Winton, N. C.

" Schr. Francis D. Williams Hathaway, for Charleston, corn by H. N. Williams and H. Lockwood.

CLEARED.

26th, Schr. Sally Ann, Thompson, for *Martinico* and a market, staves and corn by J. Peck.

28th, Schr. Enterprize, Carr, for Gaudeloupe, staves and shingles by A. Fobes, jr.

1st, Schr. Debenture, Richardson, for *Martinico*, staves and shingles by A. Fobes, jr.

28th, Schr. Nancy & *Maria*, Girard, for *Martinico* and a market, staves, shingles and peas by B. Tisdale.

State of the Atmosphere for the week past.

	8 A. M.	12 noon	4 P. M.
Saturday,	68	74	80
Monday,	56	50	48
Tuesday,	48	54	56
Wednesday,	55	68	71
Thursday,	64	70	72
Friday,	46	48	50

The Subscribers

Feeling anxious to leave Elizabeth-City, will sell

AT PUBLIC AUCTION

On Tuesday next at 11 o'clock,

Their stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Boots Shoes, &c.

TERMS.

All sums under $30, cash,

All under $50 and over 30, approved paper at 30 days,

All under $100 and over 50, approved paper at 60 days.

Jas. A. Armistead, & Co.

Elizabeth-City, March 3.

Peter H. Clarke,

Merchant Tailor,

Respectfully informs the inhabitants of Elizabeth-City and its vicinity, that he has established himself in this place, in the above business, in the Store adjoining Mr. Mathew Cluff, where he will be happy to serve all those who may favor him with their patronage.

march 3. *Bt*

STOLEN.

From my stable on the night of the 27th ult. a light SORREL HORSE, about common size, with a large blaze in the face; one of his hips (believed to be the left) has been dislocated when a colt, which is now perceptible. I will give TWENTY DOLLARS to any person who will apprehend the thief and horse, or Ten Dollars for the horse alone, if not injured.

JONATHAN SAWYER.

Pasquotank county, near Elizabeth-City.

march 3. *Bt*

Fresh Garden Seed!

THE Subscriber has just received, a small assortment of

GARDEN SEED,

suitable for the season, which he can recommend to be good, as they are raised by an experienced horticulturist.

Early York, Drumhead } CABBAGES,
Early Radish,
" London Leek,
" Carrot,
" Solid Cellery,
" Double Parsley,
" Brown Dutch Lettnce,
" Tennis Ball do.
" Hanover Turnip,
" Broad leaf Kale,
" Spinnach,
" Muskmellon, superior
" Six week Peas,
" Dwarf Marrowfat do.
" Blue Prussian,
" Snap Beans, bunch

And a variety of others.

Jas. A. Armistead.

Elizabeth-City, Feb. 24.

Alpheus Fobes, jun.

Offers for sale, the cargo of schr. Cordelia, Capt. Etheredge, from St. Martins, consisting of RUM, SUGAR, MOLASSES and SALT.

Elizabeth-City, Feb. 17.

BLANKS.

WARRANTS for Pasquotank, Camden, and Currituck Counties, printed and for sale at this Office.

POETRY.

Poems, Composed for the Star,
BY BENJAMIN S. BULFINCH.

The Rising Moon.

Yon Moon, the glorious queen of Night,
In lustre rises o'er the main,
And sheds around a silv'ry light,
Where here I rove, a child of pain!
Hail to her kind and placid ray,
Some midnight spirit haunts each shade;
Full many an hour I pass away,
Musing upon the silent glade.

The Star, that near her horn appears,
Is sacred to the Queen of Love—
Yes, glowing lamp of rolling years,
'Mong fleecy clouds thou long shalt move!
Luna, amid her twinkling throng,
Shines o'er the dark-blue, roaring sea;
As gaily sails each bark along,
Poor mariners hope some port to see.

But as the years do o'er me roll,
Teach me the vanity of life;
Changed, like thee, must be my soul!
May God protect all men from strife.
As rising from thy orient bed,
How still and charming is the scene!
Thou seem'st to smile on Nature dead,
When winter' hours do intervene.

A Bachelor's Choice.

Come, ye old maiden's, I'd have you prepare
At once to get married, and throw away care!
The reason I'm single, no girl to my mind,
In all the creation I ever could find!
Miss Chloe, tho' handsome, is too fond of tea,
And Betty is rather too freckled for me;
Diana takes snuff, you'd swear by her face,
Like her namesake, she never was bred to the chase:
But give me a lady who uses no paint,
Who ne'er goes to church to be *reckon'd* a saint—
Who ever is civil—without a loud voice,
To her I'll be wedded, for she is my choice.

A Solution of the Enigma,

Which appeared in the Star of the 10th ult.

Before Jehovah form'd the Earth,
He did apply to me;
I was with Adam at his birth—
My name is ENERGY.

No being can be blest, unless
He doth my power court;
Without me, travellers feel distress,
Of "winds and waves the sport."

Elizabeth-City, March 3, 1827.

FOR THE STAR.

Enigmas.

1. As the sun from the east,
A prince at a feast,
My bounty can know no bound!
I give up my all
To the first who may call,
Yet the same I will give the world round.

2. As dozing in my elbow chair,
My mind from all restraints set free;
A vision straightway did appear,
And thus the phantom seem'd to be:
M thought, a cap of giant size,
With gewgaws trim'd, exceeding pretty;
And such as ne'er was view'd by eyes—
Within its brim there was a city.
Now let me ask, if your answer will be
The very essence of this mystery? S.

☞ *Solutions are requested.*

SELECTED.

The Echo Horn.

At dawn, Aurora gaily breaks
In all her gay attire;
Majestic o'er the glassy lakes
Reflecting liquid fires
All Nature smiles to usher in
The blushing queen of morn;
And huntsmen, with the day, begin
To wind the Echo-horn—
The Echo-horn—sweet Echo-horn.

At eve, when gloomy shades obscure
The shepherds tranquil cot—
When tinkling bells are heard no more,
And daily toil forgot.
'Tis then the sweet, entrancing note,
On zephyrs gently borne,
With witching cadence seems to float
Around the Echo horn—
The Echo-horn—sweet Echo-horn.

At night, when all is hush and drear,
And star light on the deep—
When lambkins housed from every fear,
Are lulled in balmy sleep—
'Tis then the plighted lover hies,
With flaxen locks unshorn,
Beneath the cottage window sighs,
And winds the Echo-horn—
The Echo-horn—sweet Echo-horn.

The gay, who would be reckon'd wise,
Think all delight in *pastime* lies;
Nor heed they what the wise condemn—
While they *pass* Time—Time *passes* them.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SELECTED.

[*From the Trenton Emporium.*]

THE SOCIAL GLASS.

As mighty rivers spring from little rills,
So from small errors flow the greatest ills.

Charles Churchill had genius—fortune had opened to him a liberal hand, he was independent of the world, so far as wealth could render him independent, but besides all this, he possessed a kind, amiable temper, that endeared him to every one. He was an old schoolmate, for years together the arbiter of our little disputes, the repository of our secrets, the friend and confident of all parties. There was a sense of honor, of scrupulous delicacy, of moral rectitude about him, that elevated him in the opinion of his fellows, far above the common level—and the good old schoolmaster, so far from being insensible to his merits often curbed the outbreakings of disorder in others by crying—for shame, sir, did you ever see Charles Churchhill behave thus?

He finished his education at a distant College, and returned to the village about the time of his majority; a large party was given at old Mr. Churchhill's on the occasion, and we all went to it; he was still the same kind, companionable man, as we had known him a boy, and we all rejoiced at the kind fortune that restored to our society so fair an ornament. But one was there who engrossed more attention than our friend himself, it was a young lady from the city, who had come down to spend the holidays, with the family, the daughter of a wealthy merchant, an old friend of the Churchhill's, and it was even then rumoured that she was intended for the future bride of Charles; and never did I look upon two, who in every grace and accomplishment seemed better fitted for each other.

In time, a splendid mansion rose in the midst of the clustering beech trees, at the foot of the hill just below the old Mansion House. It was finished, elegantly furnished—the grounds around it tastefully laid out and ornamented with shrubberry. Charles passed the principle part of the following winter in the city, and early in the spring returned with his bride. It was the same; the beautiful heiress of the Lusnington family. The measure of his happiness seemed full; he had no wish ungratified—no regrets to banish.

He used to ride down in the fresh and beautiful Spring mornings to the village, to visit his old companions—there was always a smile upon his lips; a flash of health and joy upon his cheek. He talked in raptures of his situation; worshipped his beautiful wife even to idolatry—and if ever he was enthusiastic, it was when he talked of the plans he had formed to make her happy; she seemed the centre round which all the native kindness of his heart clung; the attracting star of every affectionate hope. And never did the softening and refining influence of female worth and virtue, show forth more happily than in the blendid nobleness and warmth of heart that flowed from all his actions.

The village inn was, in those days, the common resort of those who had upon their hands a leisure hour; and Churchhill was often to be seen among those who gathered to a jovial circle, in the shade of the venerable willow that spread over the green; and the social glass mingled with the entertaining tale and enlivening joke. Charles was generous; his wealth gave him both the time and the means to indulge freely in whatever afforded him satisfaction; and his fondness for intercourse with society, of which he was the idol, led him more and more frequently to wile away his afternoons in this manner. But I saw no danger then; and I remember an emotion of surprise came over me, when one day an old white haired man said to him in my hearing—"Beware, young man, of the social glass." This was a quarter of a century ago.

Some twenty years afterwards, the traveller who paused in the quiet village, saw an enfeebled, tottering man, old in wretchedness, but not in years—in rags and intoxication; hanging about the bar room, and soliciting liquor of all who came—he would scarcely believe it, who had ever before saw Charles Churchhill, that that was him; but a faint and meagre resemblance of what he was, remained—yet it was the same original whose picture is drawn above.

The Social Glass had been his ruin; he tasted at first merely in compliment to his associates, to avoid singularity; the habit gradually coiled round him, and he was completely in its power, before he or his friends were aware of it—he strove against it awhile, but he had been awakened to his danger too late; the disease was more powerful than he—it conquered, and he finally gave himself up to it, as a subdued and unresisting victim.

He had many friends who looked upon the first symptoms of his approaching ruin, with heavy hearts; but it was in the bosom of his young and amiable family that the wound sunk deepest. His wife watched the progresss of his error with all the anxiety of love; which forgets its own fortunes in solicitude for those of the beloved one; she strove day by day to win him back from the paths of folly to herself—all the allurements of a quiet home, the soft blandishments of affection, the claims of an infant family were spread before him; he was warned with tenderness of the inevitable issue of the course he was pursuing. Poor Charles!—he seemed sensible of it all—he wept, he promised amendment—and returned to the Social Glass.

He went down to the loathsome journey of degradation and ruin, step by step. The loss of health was the first consequence; imbecility of intellect followed; the waste and mismanagement of property ensued. His tranquillity of mind was destroyed; the native kindness of his temper vanished, and deep despair, and all the bitterness of temper that springs from the wreck of peace, filled his mind. His house was turned into a place of mourning. A broken hearted wife, and neglected children filled up the melancholy picture of the drunkard's home.

His fine estate fell into ruin like his mind; heavy claims were raised against him in various quarters—many were supposed to be of doubtful character—but there are mid-day plunderers always ready to take advantage of misfortune, as well as mid-night robbers, who trespass on the lonely traveller. A few years were sufficient to wrap his concerns in inexplicable chaos, out of which nothing was ever extricated for his benefit.

The innocent partners of his fall, were spared, however, the worst trial—a fatal fever invaded the settlement, and Julia Churchhill and her three children were among the victims. They were all buried together in a retired corner of the church yard. It was on a beautiful day, and Charles stood, almost a maniac, by the graves of his household. Yet there was a flash of his early power playing upon his brow. I remember when the coffins were lowered down, and he took a last look at all—ALL that he had lost; he turned and pointed at the spot—"My last staff, (said he) is broken; the social glass has cursed me; I am a miserable man!"

But the glass was again in his hand that night. He flew to it now as an antidote to memory and conscience—all went. He no longer raised a hand to stay the wreck of his estate, and his creditors like hungry wolves fell upon it—it failed to satisfy them—he was imprisoned, and when he came back to the village he had lost all but the image of humanity. Such is the termination of a career upon which thousands recklessly enter, heedless of danger, careless of consequence.

I would have this simple tale speak then, as a voice from the grave of early genius, from the wreck of fortune, from the ruins of peace, and worth, and virtue, I would have it address itself to all ages and ranks and conditions—its lesson is brief, is interesting, is important. Hear it reader! 'Remember Charles Churchhill, and beware of the Social Glass.' *There is danger* in indulgence.

DOMESTIC BLISS.

There is bliss beyond all that the minstrel has told,
When two that are linked in one heavenly tie,
With heart never changing, and brow never cold,
Love on through all ills, and love on till they die!
One hour of a passion so sacred, is worth
Whole ages of heartless and wand'ring bliss;
And Oh! if there be an Elysium on earth,
It is there, it is there. MOORE.

One window opening down to the ground, showed the interior of a very small parlor, plainly and modestly furnished, but panelled all round with well fitted book cases. A lady's harp stood in one corner, and in another two fine globes and an orrery. Some small flower baskets, filled with roses, were dispersed about the room, and at a table, near the window, sat a gentleman writing, or rather leaning over a writing desk, with a pen in his hand, for his eyes were directed towards the gravel walk before the window, where a lady (an elegant looking woman, whose plain white robe and dark uncovered hair well became the sweet, matronly expression of her face and figure,) was anxiously stretching out her encouraging arms to her little daughter, who came laughing and tottering towards her on the green turf; her tiny feet, as they essayed their first independent steps, in the eventful walks of life, twisting and twining with graceful awkwardness, and unsteady pressure under the disproportionate weight of her chubby person. It was a sweet heart thrilling sound, the joyous, crowing laugh of that creature, when with one last, bold, mighty effort, she reached the maternal arms, and was caught up to the maternal bosom, and half devoured with kisses, in an ecstacy of unspeakable love. As if provoked to emulous loudness by that mirthful outcry, and impatient to mingle its clear notes with that young innocent voice, a black-bird, embowered in a tall neighboring bay-tree, poured out forthwith such a flood of full rich melody, as stilled the baby's laugh, and for a moment arrested its observant ear. But for a moment. The kindred nature burst out into full chorus: the baby clasped her hands and laughed aloud: and after her fashion, mocked the unseen songstress. The bird redoubled her tuneful efforts, and still the baby laughed, and still the bird rejoined; and both together raised such a harmonious din, that the echoes of the old church rang again; and never since the contest of the nightingale with her human rival, was heard such an emulous conflict of human skill. I could have laughed, for company, from my unseen lurking place within the dark shadow of the church buttresses. It was altogether such a scene as I never shall forget, one from which I could hardly tear myself away. Nay, I did not; I stood motionless as a statue in my dark grey niche, till the objects before me became indistinct in twilight, till the last slanting sun-beams had withdrawn from the highest panes of the church window, till the blackbird's song was hushed, and the baby's voice was still, and the mother and her nursling had retreated into their quiet dwelling, and the evening taper gleamed through the fallen white curtain and still open window

But yet before that curtain fell, another act of the beautiful pantomime had passed in review before me. The mother with her infant in her arms, had seated herself in a low chair, within the little parlour. She untied the frock strings, drew off that, and the second upper garments, dexterously and at intervals, as the restless frolics of the still unwearied baby afforded opportunity; and then it was in its little coat and stays, the plump white shoulders shugged up in an antic merriment, far above the slackened shoulder straps. Thus the mother's hand slipped off one red shoe, and having done so, her lips were pressed, almost as it seemed involuntarily, to the little naked foot she still held. The other, as if in proud love of liberty, had spurned off to a distance the fellow shoe; and now the darling, disarrayed for its innocent slumbers, was hushed and quieted, but yet not to rest; the night dress was yet to be put on, and the little crib was not there, not yet to rest, but to the mighty duty already required of young Christians. And in a moment it was hushed, and in a moment the small hands were pressed together between the mother's hands, and the sweet serious eye was raised and fixed upon the mother's eye, (there beamed, as yet, the infant's heaven;) and one saw that it was lisping out its unconscious prayers; unconscious, surely not unaccepted. A kiss from maternal lips was the token of God's approval; and then she arose, and gathering up the scattered garments in the same clasp with her half naked babe, she held it smiling to its father, and saw in the expression of her face, as he upraised it after having imprinted a kiss on that of his child, one saw in it all the holy fervour of a father's blessing.

Then the mother withdrew her little one, and then the curtain fell, and still I lingered, for after the interval of a few minutes, sweet sounds arrested my departing footsteps: a few notes of the harp, a low prelude stole sweetly out, a voice still sweeter, mingling its tones with a soft quiet accompanyment, swelled out gradually into a strain of sacred harmony, and the words of the evening hymn came wafted towards the house of prayer. Then all was still in the cottage, and around it; and the perfect silence, and the deepening shadows, brought to my mind very forcibly the lateness of the hour, and warned me to turn my face homewards. So I moved a few steps, and yet again I lingered, lingered still; for the moon was rising, and the stars were shining out in the clear cloudless heaven; and the bright reflection of one danced and glittered like a liquid firefly on the ripple of the stream, just when it glided into a dark deeper pool, beneath a little rustic footbridge, which led from where I stood, into a shady green lane, communicating with a neighboring hamlet.

Young Ladies.—Next to mothers, the young ladies have the greatest agency in forming the characters of the other sex. Their influences commences at a period when it is needed. Young men, although their characters are in a great measure formed, require some horrible restraints just at the time when they are becoming acquainted with the world, and are beginning to move beyond the inspection of a mother's eye.—The young females with whom they associate, are the guardians of their virtues, and accountable for most of the evil practices into which they fall. It requires but little observation to be convinced that multitudes of young men, who are destitude of religious principles, pursue that line of conduct which is most likely to meet the views of the young ladies with whom they associate, and whose approbation they desire to obtain. There is not a prevalent among them that would not be relinquished, were it reprobated, and the perpetrators of it were avoided by the young, the fashionable, and the intelligent of the fair sex.

A Snake Story.—It has been confidently asserted that the black snake of North America, has the property of expanding itself to such a degree that he has been known to swallow twice his own bulk. Our informant states that two of those reptiles having lately come in contact, and both feeling the demands of appetite, the first assailant began on the tail of the other with such vigor that he soon made his antagonist look about, who, believing in the doctrine of retaliation, began to pay him in his own coin, and thus they began actually to swallow each other, until not a vestage of either was to be seen. I most sincerely wish that the contending parties of the day may not go and do likewise.

[*London paper.*

Anecdote of Vernet—The painter Vernet relates, that somebody had once employed him to paint a landscape, with a cave, and St. Jerome in it. He accordingly painted the landscape and the cave, with St. Jerome in the entrance. But when he had delivered the picture, the purchaser, who understood nothing of perspective, said, "the landscape and the cave are well made, but St. Jerome is not in the cave" "I understand you, sir," replied Vernet, "I will alter it." He therefore took the painting and made the shade darker, so that the saint seemed to sit further in. The gentleman took the painting, and it again appeared to him that the saint was not in the cave. Vernet then wiped out the figure, and gave it to the gentleman, who seemed perfectly satisfied. Whenever he saw strangers, to whom he showed the picture, he said, "here you see a picture by Vernet, with St Jerome in his cave." "But we do not see the saint," replied the visitors. "Excuse me, gentleman, (answered the owner,) he is there; for I have seen him standing at the entrance, and afterward farther back; and therefore am quite sure that he is in it.'

Three Faults of Nurses—1. To lisp like baby style, when the same words in an endearing tone would please as well; the reverse should be, the voice clear, empathetic, each syllable articulated, for imitation. 2. To tell of witches, ghosts, and goblins, coming down chimneys if they cry; whereas, children should be taught if they behave well, nothing can harm them—such superstitions, impressed upon young minds, are rarely gotten rid of. 3. To direct a child to behave like a man—whereas it is not often becoming for a little boy to ape the man, but only to conform his demeanor to his age; every age has its own peculiar decorousness. [*Boston Galaxy.*

Grandfathers—There is a little boy named Wilmot, now living at Barrington, near Cambridge, Eng. who has six grandfathers, viz: his father's father, grandfather, and great-grandfather; and his mother's father, grandfather, and great-grand-father. What will those proud persons say to this, who pique themselves upon their *fore-fathers?*

Anecdote—An irritated school-master in the west of England, not being able to make a clownish scholar remember the word *mule*, exclaimed while riding out one day, "Now you booby, don't you know what's between a horse and an ass?" "Why yees, sir, to be sure I doe—every fool knows that howsomdever." "Then why dont you tell me?—say directly what is between the horse and the ass, or I'll punish you." "Why the saddle to be zure, sir, I knowed that all along."

War—Two boys going home one day, found a box in the road, and disputed who was the finder. They fought a whole afternoon without coming to a decision. At last they agreed to divide the contents equally, but on opening the box, lo, and behold!—it *was empty.* Few wars have been more profitable than this to the parties concerned.